

New York, Oct. 1.—Silver, 49 3/4c; Lead, \$4.50; Spelter, not quoted; Copper, steady, electrolytic, \$18.25.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1, 1915.

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French Making Further Progress Against Germans in Artois District

Austrian and German Officers Being Rushed to Bulgaria

FRENCH BEARING BRUNT OF GREAT FIGHT ON WESTERN BATTLEFRONT

Joffre's Troops Hammering at Second German Line in Champagne in Direction of Grand Pre Railway While Aviators Drop Bombs on Line and Stations to Prevent Germans From Bringing Up Reinforcements—British Increasing Forces—500,000 Men Added to Round Million in France.

London, Oct. 1.—Foreign Secretary Grey this afternoon announced that German and Austrian officers were arriving in Bulgaria to direct the Bulgarian army. The secretary said this was a fact which the allies regarded "with the utmost gravity."

The foreign secretary authorized the following statement: "Information has been received that German and Austrian officers have for several days been arriving in Bulgaria with a view to taking an active part in directing the Bulgarian army. This action is precisely similar to that taken in Turkey where German officers forced Turkey to make an entirely unprovoked attack upon Russia last year."

"Since the allied powers are bound to support the states who are threatened by such proceedings in Bulgaria, this news is regarded as of the utmost gravity."

Allies to Defend Serbia.
Paris, Oct. 1, 5:55 p. m.—The Temps announced that France and Great Britain already have taken military measures to defend Serbia and Greece against Bulgarian aggression.

Turin, Italy, Sept. 30, via Paris, Oct. 1, 4:05 a. m.—There already have been several clashes between Serbians and Bulgarians along the frontier, according to reports received here. A Bulgarian patrol at Trichouke is reported to have attacked Serbian sentinels, who retreated. The Bulgars crossed into Serbian territory, where they remained several hours.

Bulgarian troops are said to be digging trenches all along the frontier and protecting them with barbed wire entanglements.

Paris, Oct. 1, 2:37 p. m.—In the great battle in the Artois district the French have made further progress by means of attacks with hand grenades on German trenches. Announcement to this effect was made today by the war office.

In the Champagne a German counter attack near Naisons de Champagne was checked.

The Germans violently bombarded French trenches near Souper, north of the Aisne, but made no infantry attack.

French Progress in Artois.
The text of the communication follows: "In the Artois district we have made progress by the use of hand grenades in the trenches and underground passages to the east and to the southeast of Neuville."

"Two German counter attacks have been delivered, one against a fort which we conquered yesterday in the forest of Givency; the other against the trenches to the south of Hill No. 119 where French troops had installed themselves. Each one of these attacks was conclusively repulsed."

Germans Bombard Trenches.
To the north of the Aisne, near Souper, the enemy conducted a violent demonstration against our trenches.

"In the Champagne district our fire put a definite check to a German counter attack in the vicinity of Maisons de Champagne."

"The number of prisoners made yesterday evening during our advance to the north of Massiges is 280, including six officers."

Review of War Situation.

London, Oct. 1, 12:35 p. m.—The French are bearing the brunt of the fighting now in progress on the western front. They are hammering at the second German line in Champagne, in the direction of the Grand Pre railway and at the same time dropping bombs on the line and stations to prevent the Germans from bringing up reinforcements.

Absence of news from the British front apparently indicates that these forces are occupied with consolidating their positions in the strip of territory recently won.

British Increasing Forces.
The British forces now in France are estimated at a round million men, which will be increased by 500,000. Daily lengthening of the obituary col-

umns of the London newspapers is beginning to measure the price paid by the British for their recent offensive.

There is no notable change on the battle front of the east.

Bulgaria has not replied to the suggestion of Greece that she demobilize. German Attacks Checked.

In the Champagne district, where the French have made notable advances since last Saturday when the great forward movement began, German counter attacks were checked near Maisons de Champagne, the official statement from the French war office announced.

Violent bombardment of French trenches north of the Aisne, near Souper, is reported, the Germans, however, making no infantry attack.

On the eastern front the Teutonic progress is slower in most sectors and has been checked altogether in others, according to the latest reports from Petrograd. Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces have made little headway against Dvinsk.

In Volhynia the Russians are fighting hard, but so far unsuccessfully, to regain possession of the fortress of Lutsk.

King Ferdinand Wavering.
Vienna hears that Premier Radolsky of Bulgaria is to visit Berlin in the near future. Rome gets reports that sentiment in Bulgaria in favor of Russia is increasing and that King Ferdinand is wavering in his attitude.

London announces the sinking of the sailing vessel Helen Beyon, presumably by a submarine.

Sailing Vessel Sunk.
London, Oct. 1, 1:24 a. m.—The sailing vessel Helen Beyon has been sunk. Her crew was saved. The Helen Beyon is not mentioned in maritime records.

Kuropatkin Chief of Corps.

London, Oct. 1, 9:17 a. m.—General Alexei Kuropatkin has been appointed chief of the Russian grenadier corps, according to a Reuters dispatch from Petrograd.

Cholera Is Raging.

Amsterdam, Oct. 1, via London, 9:23 a. m.—Cholera is raging in Galicia, the Telegraf says, and, according to the home office, 300 cases have been reported.

Prince Henry Killed.

Paris, Oct. 1, 6:35 a. m.—Captain Prince Henry of Holnag was killed in the fighting in Champagne on September 25. He was 37 years old and was an officer in an infantry regiment.

Captain Cawley Killed.

London, Oct. 1, 2:55 a. m.—Captain Harold T. Cawley, member of parliament for the Heywood division of Lancashire, has been killed in the Dardanelles fighting. Captain Cawley is the third member of parliament who has been killed in action.

Berne, Switzerland, Sept. 30, via Paris, Oct. 1, 12:45 a. m.—The American Alpinist Henry Fairbanks Montague, of Terre Haute, Ind., was arrested at San Remo last Sunday by order of the minister of the interior at Rome on the ground that his presence "constituted a danger to public safety."

He had just arrived from Nice. He spent two nights and one day in prison, then was taken before the chief of police who informed him that he would be expelled from Italy if he chose to go to Switzerland and was conducted to Chiasso.

Mr. Montague asserts that he lived for five years at San Remo. The reason for his arrest, he says, he has not yet been able to fathom. He intends, he declares, to protest through American diplomatic channels.

France has sent a military mission to the field headquarters of Emperor Nicholas of Russia. The mission, it is believed, will counsel with the Russian strategists in forming plans for military operations.

Turks Sink Torpedo Boat.
Berlin, Oct. 1, by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.—An official communica-

tion issued in Constantinople under date of September 27 as received here today by the Overseas News Agency says: "Turkish coast batteries sank a torpedo boat of the enemy near Kerevedgire."

Germans Sink Norwegian Bark.
Copenhagen, Oct. 1, via London, 12:04 p. m.—The Norwegian bark Actie, 563 tons gross, with a cargo of props from Krageroe to Leith, was set on fire last night by a German submarine at a point twenty miles south of the Naes, at the southern extremity of Norway. The Actie's crew of eleven was rescued.

LARGE FORCES OPPOSE GERMAN

**Cologne Gazette Declares
Teutons Are Facing Armies
Four and Five Times
Stronger.**

FRENCH MOWED DOWN

**British Repeatedly Send Further Troops to Attack—
Offensive a Complete
Defeat.**

The Hague, Oct. 1, via London, 2:05 p. m.—The Cologne Gazette declares that the Germans on the western front are opposed by forces between four and five times as strong as their own.

"German machine guns and cannon," says this newspaper, "mowed down the enemy, but despite the mountains of bodies, the French columns continued to advance. Enemy units continued to be mowed down from eight to ten days and apparently counted on marching through Luxembourg and Belgium immediately. The offensive on this front has so far resulted in a complete defeat for the enemy."

"Despite the fate of those mowed down by German machine guns at barbed wire entanglements, the British repeatedly sent further troops to the attack."

**GERMANS MAKE
FURTHER GAINS**

**British Cease Attacks North
of Loos—French Fail East
of Souchez and North
of Loos.**

RUSSIANS BREAK DOWN

**Von Hindenburg Strikes
Heavy Blow—Prince Leopold Holds Ground—
Many Russians
Captured.**

Berlin, Oct. 1, by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.—The British have ceased their attacks and the Germans have made further progress north of Loos, the war office announced today.

All French attacks east of Souchez, north of Neuville and in Champagne failed.

The following statement was issued at army headquarters today: "Western theatre: Monitors of the enemy bombarded the environs of Lombaertzyde and Middelkerke (Belgium) without result."

"The British did not attempt to make a fresh attack yesterday. Our counter attack north of Loos made further progress. A few prisoners, two machine guns and one mine-thrower fell into our hands."

French Attacks Fail.

"Attempts of the French to gain ground east of Souchez and north of Neuville failed. In Champagne the enemy undertook an attack with strong forces east of Auverville but failed. All French attacks in the region northwest of Massiges in which detachments of troops belonging to seven different divisions participated were equally unsuccessful. The number of prisoners taken thus far during the attacks in Champagne has been increased to 104 officers and 7,109 men."

Mine Explosions Damage French.

"Successful mine explosions damaged the French positions at Vauquois. French aviators dropped bombs on Honin-Letard (Pas de Calais), 16

miles southeast of Bethune, killing eight French citizens. We suffered no losses."

Russian Position Stormed.

"Eastern theatre: Army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: West of Dvinsk near Grensdan, another enemy position was stormed."

"During the battles east of Mladzitol and on the front between Smorogon and Wischniew, Russian attacks broke down with heavy losses. Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army took 1,360 prisoners yesterday."

Leopold's Army Stops Enemy.

"Army of Prince Leopold: The enemy repeated his fruitless attacks. All his advances were repulsed and six officers, 494 men and six machine guns fell into our hands."

"Army of General von Linsingen: Our attack is progressing."

"The number of prisoners taken by German troops in the east during September and the amount of booty captured were 421 officers, 35,464 men, 37 cannon, 298 machine guns and one aeroplane."

**GERMAN LOSS
OF SUBMARINES**

**More Than Seventy-three Destroyed or Captured Through
Aid of Electrical Detectors
of British Coast.**

New York, Oct. 1.—More than seventy-three German submarines have been destroyed or captured by the British, chiefly through the aid of electrical detectors installed along the coast of England, Scotland and Ireland, according to William Dubilier, an American engineer who arrived here today on the steamer St. Paul.

Dubilier, who has been installing various electrical devices for the British and French governments during the past four months, said the electrical detectors had proved to be the most efficient means of locating hostile submarines. He said that although only the highest admiralty officers knew the exact number of German submarines that have been destroyed, he learned on good authority that the number exceeded seventy-three.

**RUNAWAY MARKET
ON WALL STREET**

**Wide Opening Sales in Coppers—Prominent Utilities
Gain 3 to 3 1/2 Points.**

New York, Oct. 1.—Wall Street was again in the throes of a runaway market today with United States Steel, the copper stocks and some of the utilities operating in Pittsburgh and along the Pacific coast in the lead. War shares were comparatively neglected and railways continued to lag.

In the coppers there were "wide opening" sales in Inspiration and Miami at advances of 1 to 2 points. Others of that group were less active, but no less strong.

The prominent utilities include Philadelphia company which sold on an extra dividend declaration 3 points and then dropped to a gain of 2 1/2 at 92 1/2. United Railways preferred up 3 3/4 to 47 3/4, and Pacific Telephone up 3 1/2 to 48 1/2.

**FRENCH FLYERS
TO AID BRITISH**

**Picked Men Sent From France
to Assist in Protecting London From Zeppelin
Attacks.**

London, Sept. 21.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Nearly a dozen French aviators, all of them picked men, have come to England to aid British flyers in keeping off Zeppelins, according to a report current in London.

The air patrol of Paris has been remarkably effective. Though the battle line is less than sixty miles from the city, Paris has been practically immune for months from air attacks, an immunity doubtless due to the fact that day and night French birdmen are on the wing over the city.

VON PAPEN WILL BE DISMISSED

**German Military Attache
Must Be Voluntarily With-
drawn, or U. S. Will
Demand Recall.**

LETTERS PROVE GUILT

**Count Von Bernstorff Not
Shown to Have Violated
Diplomatic Proprieties.**

Washington, Oct. 1.—Unless Captain Von Papen, the German military attache, is voluntarily withdrawn by his government, indications today were that within a short time the United States would request his recall.

All the papers carried by James F. J. Archibald, the American correspondent involved in the case of Dr. Dumba, have now been placed before state department officials and, while final decision will await the return of Secretary Lansing, it became known today that the documents disclose a transgression of diplomatic proprieties on Von Papen's part, such as caused the recall of the Austrian ambassador.

Four Cipher Letters.

In the list of documents now in possession of the state department are four cipher letters from Dr. Dumba, some from Captain Von Papen, and one, it is believed, from Count Von Bernstorff, although official confirmation is lacking. There is nothing disclosed, however, to show that the German ambassador had violated diplomatic proprieties.

Von Papen Speeding East.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 1.—Captain Von Papen, the German military attache, is speeding to St. Louis today on a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad train, according to the announcement of the German consulate. Von Papen left Denver last night.

G. A. R. ELECTS NEW COMMANDER

Washington, Oct. 1.—Elias R. Monfort of Cincinnati, Ohio, was today elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Three candidates were nominated. They were Frank O. Cole of Jersey City, N. J., William J. Patterson of Pittsburgh, and Captain Monfort. The contest was between the new commander-in-chief and the New Jersey candidate. Cole withdrew and the election of Captain Monfort was made unanimous.

The new commander-in-chief was formerly postmaster of Cincinnati. The vote was as follows: Monfort 5391; Cole 231; Patterson, 188.

Vote Made Unanimous.

As soon as the vote was announced the two candidates having the lowest vote moved that Captain Monfort's election be made unanimous.

George H. Slaybaugh of Washington, D. C., a treasury department employee, was elected senior vice commander-in-chief.

The army nurses of the civil war of today elected Mrs. Alice C. Risley of Jefferson City, Mo., as its president.

Colonel Ambrose E. B. Stephens of Cincinnati, was installed as commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans.

UNITED STATES WINS BIG SUIT

**Anti-Trust Dissolution Case
Against Motion Picture Patents Company Decided in
Favor of Government.**

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 1.—The United States government won a sweeping victory in one of its important anti-trust cases today when Judge Oliver B. Dickinson in the United States district court here, handed down an opinion dissolving the alleged moving picture trust on the ground that it was violating the Sherman law regulating interstate and foreign commerce.

The decision was rendered against the Motion Picture Patents company, the General Film company and many other concerns and individuals manufacturing motion picture films and accessories or controlling the rights of their manufacture. Many millions of dollars are involved.

Case May Be Appealed.

The court made no suggestions as to how the alleged combination is to be dissolved, but requested that a decree be submitted for approval. It

is probable that the case will be taken to the supreme court.

The defendants in their argument laid stress upon the rights of those holding patents to do with their property what they thought best, but the court in its opinion declared that the granting of a patent does not confer a license to do that which the law condemns. The court found that the defendants went far beyond what was necessary to protect patent rights and that their acts constituted a violation of the anti-trust laws.

Alleged Monopoly Formed.

It was charged by the government that the alleged monopoly was formed in 1908 by virtually all the manufacturers of moving picture films in the country. Under an agreement made by these concerns, it was alleged, the Motion Picture Patents Co. was made the holding concern of nearly all the patents that have been issued. A list of theatres and moving picture places was prepared and no film exchange, it was alleged, was allowed to distribute films to any exhibitor except those named on the list. Uniform prices and rules were made, it was further alleged, and if the film exchanges did not observe the orders of the so-called trust their supply was cut off.

The suit was filed August 16, 1912, and final argument was heard in December, 1914. The suit was conducted for the government by Edwin P. Grossvener, special assistant to the attorney general.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 1.—The United States district court here today decided the anti-trust dissolution suit against the Motion Picture Patents company in favor of the government.

The Motion Picture Patents company is a holding concern. It was charged by the government that it controlled most of the moving picture patents in the United States and also had a large interest in the American rights in foreign patents.

Suit Heard Years Ago.

The suit was heard over a year ago by Judge Oliver B. Dickinson, whose decision is a sweeping victory for the United States department of justice.

The government charged that the Motion Picture Patents company and other defendants were engaged in interstate and foreign commerce in motion pictures, films, cameras, exhibiting machines and other articles and other apparatus used in the motion picture art, in violation of the anti-trust law.

The defendants named in the original petition of complaint besides the Motion Picture Patents company are the General Film company, Biograph company, Thomas A. Edison company, Inc., Essanay Film company, the Kalem company, Inc., George Klein, Lubin Manufacturing company, Melies Manufacturing company, Pathe Freres, the Selig Polyscope company, the Vitagraph company, Frank L. Dyer, Heron N. Marvin, J. J. Kennedy, Samuel Long, J. A. Burgesdt, Siegmund Lublin, Gaston Melies, Albert E. Smith, George K. Spoor and W. N. Selig.

The court in its decision states that all the contracts enumerated in the government's petition and compensation therein decided were a conspiracy in restraint of trade and therefore illegal and that they constituted, with the exception of the operations of the Melies Manufacturing company a monopoly in violation of the anti-trust laws.

Combine Formed in 1908.

The court stated the formation of the alleged illegal combination, showing that it was created in 1908 and that the total investments amounted to millions of dollars. The plan, which according to the court was to combine the manufacturers and importers of films into lists. Lists of exchanges and of theatres were prepared and no exchange was permitted to have films and no theater allowed to exhibit them without the consent of all the defendants.

The names of none but members appeared upon these lists except such as bought all supplies from the defendants and any who dealt otherwise were dropped. Every theatre was required to pay a royalty for a projecting machine, even when the machine had been owned by the exhibitor before the combination was formed.

Beyond Limit of Law.

The court showed how the alleged combination exercised its power and came to the conclusion that the defendants were beyond the limits of the law.

The court in its decision failed to find that the Edison patent on the picture film was limited to its negative and did not cover the positive motion picture films which were dealt in commercially. This point had been raised by the government.

Reference to the bathtub case was made in the finding, which said in part: "We would feel it imposing on the authority of this case alone to find that the agreements and acts of the defendants in the present case went far beyond what was necessary to protect the use of patents or the monopoly which went with them. It cannot be said that the grant of patent right confers a license to do that which the law condemns."

Bicycle Stolen—A bicycle belonging to Morris Flowers was stolen yesterday from in front of the Buchmiller & Flowers clothing store. The theft was reported to the police.

EYE WITNESS DESCRIBES FIGHT

**Seven Mines Containing Tons
of Powder Explode Simul-
taneously When Souchez
Advance Is Ordered.**

GERMAN TROOPS BOLT

**Enemy Sends Steady Stream
of Shells, Plowing Up Earth
All Around French
Soldiers.**

Paris, Oct. 1, 7:15 a. m.—Seven mines, each containing 1,600 pounds of powder, were exploded with a terrific roar as soon as the signal was given for the French advance at Souchez, according to the story of an eyewitness of the battle.

"Simultaneously," he said, "our men leaped out of their trenches and made for the German trenches before a forest."

"The Germans bolted through the woods pursued by our first wave. Sections of the second wave explored the ruined trenches and underground shelters which often were twenty feet deep. As they had no desire to go down into these holes whence it seemed unlikely they would come out alive, our men dropped bombs and fired shotguns through the openings which effectively prevented the occupants from coming out and attacking us in the rear."

"The bulk of our men followed the Germans who were running like hares through the woods. They soon captured the second line of trenches in the middle of the forest and went on, some even crossing the Souchez brook or coming up the sunken road leading to Angres, but the Germans brought up reserves and tried to surround us. This maneuver was foiled, however, by our officers who drew our men back to the first line captured."

"During the night the Germans fortified themselves in the woods, but at daybreak our artillery stopped their work by a furious bombardment. The evening before the forest presented the ordinary aspect, but in a few minutes all was changed. One after another the trees were mowed down by shells."

"The German artillery was not idle, either, but sent us a steady stream of shells which plowed up the earth all around us without doing much harm. This fire was kept up for several hours and the French have the new helmets our men don't fear wounds in the head."

"At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the guns ceased firing and we were ordered to attack again. Machine guns which the Germans had placed on their flanks soon were put out of action. It was difficult going in the woods. The men stumbled over branches but on the other hand holes torn in the ground by shells gave shelter against machine gun fire. These guns were cunningly concealed in pits covered with steel plates. The barrels, protruding through narrow slits, were invisible from a distance and they sent us a withering fire. But our men did not hesitate. From behind tree stumps and from the pits they kept hurling a constant stream of bombs and soon drove the Germans out of the woods which remained in our hands."

**THREE BANKERS
ARE INDICTED**

Washington, Oct. 1.—Charles C. Grover, president of the Riggs National bank; William J. Flather, vice president, and H. H. Flather, cashier, were indicted today for perjury in connection with the bank's recent suit against Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams.

**SIX MIDSHIPMEN
ARE DISMISSED**

Washington, Oct. 1.—Dismissal of six midshipmen, suspension of four others for one year without pay and the demotion to the next lowest class of fifteen others, was announced by Secretary Daniels today as the result of the recent hazing investigation at Annapolis naval academy.

**EARTHQUAKE ON
PACIFIC COAST**

San Francisco, Oct. 1.—A slight earth shock was felt in San Francisco and other bay cities and San Jose, fifty miles south of here, about 5:50 a. m. today. The shock was of about three seconds in duration.